

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

**IN RE: DEALER MANAGEMENT
SYSTEMS ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

This Document Relates To:

THE DEALERSHIP CLASS ACTION

MDL No. 2817

Case No. 18-cv-00864

Hon. Robert M. Dow, Jr.

Magistrate Judge Jeffrey T. Gilbert

**DEALERSHIP CLASS PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION
FOR LEAVE TO SUBMIT SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY**

Dealership Class Plaintiffs respectfully submit this motion (“Motion”) for leave to submit supplemental authority in support of Dealership Class Plaintiffs’ Omnibus Memorandum of Law in Opposition to (1) Defendants’ Motions to Compel Arbitration and Stay Claims; and (2) Motions to Dismiss the Consolidated Class Action Complaint (Dkt. 358). The grounds for the Motion are as follows:

1. On September 6, 2018, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals issued a decision in *Supreme Auto Transport, LLC v. Arcelor Mittal USA, Inc.*, No. 17-2910, 2018 WL 4224426. In that case, the plaintiffs, indirect purchasers of end-user consumer products containing steel (including clothes washers, automobiles, barbeque grills, air conditioners, and snow blowers), filed an amended complaint asserting state law claims based on an alleged antitrust conspiracy among steel manufacturers to increase steel prices. *See id.* at *3.

2. Ruling that the plaintiffs’ injuries, as alleged in the amended complaint, were “too remote” to support the state law claims, the Seventh Circuit explained:

The amended complaint . . . alleges that plaintiffs purchased steel only insofar as it was one among *many components of other more complex products, all of which have gone through numerous manufacturing alterations and lines of distribution*. In many of these products, *steel is not even a primary or necessary ingredient*. We cannot imagine -- and plaintiffs have not told us -- how one might tackle the task of tracing the effect of an alleged overcharge on steel through the complex supply and production chains that gave rise to the consumer products at issue here. The district court thus appropriately ruled that the claims asserted here were too remote to support a claim under the different state laws plaintiffs invoked.

Id. at *7 (emphasis supplied).

3. Importantly, the Court distinguished the amended complaint from the original complaint that, like the complaint here, asserted state law claims on behalf of indirect purchasers whose injuries are “fairly traceable” to the defendants:

[M]any if not all Illinois-Brick repealer states would have allowed Supreme Auto's original complaint to go forward. That first complaint alleged injury based on the purchase of steel rods and similar items from distributors who, in turn, had purchased those same items from the defendants. The original complaint involves an indirect purchase (and so would be barred by Illinois Brick at the federal level) where the alleged injury is still fairly traceable to the defendant steel manufacturers.

Id. at *6 (emphasis supplied). *See id.* (“There are many suits that satisfy ordinary principles of proximate cause but nevertheless would be barred under the federal law by *Illinois Brick*’s direct-purchaser requirement.”); *see generally id.* (explaining that *Associated Gen. Contractors of Cal. Inc. v. Cal. State Council of Carpenters*, 459 U.S. 519 (1983), provides “test for determining whether the requirements of proximate causation are satisfied in an antitrust case”).

4. In light of Dealership Class Plaintiffs’ allegations that Defendants artificially increased DIS prices that vendors directly passed onto dealers, *see* Compl. ¶¶ 134-145, those passed-on price increases are “fairly traceable” to Defendants; accordingly, *Supreme Auto Transport* provides further support for denying Defendants’ motions to dismiss. *See* Dkt. 358 at 80-89.

5. The Seventh Circuit also applied the canon of *ejusdem generis* to interpret the pleadings in the case. *See* 2018 WL 4224426 at *4. Its decision provides further support for Dealership Plaintiffs’ argument that, under the *ejusdem generis* canon, Defendant The Reynolds and Reynolds Company’s arbitration clause does not encompass claims for statutory violations. *See* Dkt. 358 at 18-19.

6. Prior to making this motion, Lead Counsel for Dealership Class Plaintiffs and counsel for Defendants conferred regarding the filing of this Motion. Counsel for Defendants have advised Lead Counsel for Dealership Class Plaintiffs that they do not oppose the filing of the Motion.

7. Dealership Class Plaintiffs are agreeable to Defendants collectively getting an additional 3 pages as part of their replies on their motions to dismiss (*i.e.*, a total of 53 pages) to address the issues raised in this Motion.

Dated: September 14, 2018

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Peggy J. Wedgworth, an attorney, hereby certify that on September 14, 2018, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DEALERSHIP CLASS PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR LEAVE TO SUBMIT SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY**, to be filed and served electronically via the Court's CM/ECF system. Notice of this filing will be sent by e-mail to all parties by operation of the Court's electronic filing system or by mail to anyone unable to accept electronic filing as indicated on the Notice of Electronic Filing. Parties may access this filing through the Court's CM/ECF System.

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